

feverishly in fortifying the place against a probable Russian advance.

The Bucharest correspondent of a Zurich paper states that the Austro-Serbian forces are now in possession of thirty-eight vessels containing 144 warloads of munitions have passed Kalabak, going to Bulgaria and Turkey.

Fifteen Russian warships, he adds, including three battleships, are now standing off the Bulgarian coast.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 52 DAYS.

**Invasion Crossed Frontiers Into Serbia on October 6.**

The present invasion of Serbia, the fourth since the war started, was begun on October 6 with the crossing of the Save, Danube and Drina by German and Austro-Hungarian armies. The German forces, estimated at 400,000 men were under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen, who was brought from the Russian front for the purpose.

Belgrade, which had been under protracted bombardment by Austro-Hungarian and German artillery, was occupied on October 9.

The Bulgarians crossed the frontier at three places on October 11, two of the armies moving on Nish and Koprivnik and the third operating further north, moving toward the Orient Railway at Pivarschin. Greece refused to carry out the obligations of her treaty with Serbia, and the latter, since the allied troops, which already were landing at Salonica, were not yet in sufficient force to begin a campaign, was left to withstand the attack alone.

The entry of the Bulgarians added seven divisions, roughly 210,000 men, to the 400,000 invaders in the north and the Austrian army, crossing the western frontier at Vienna, added perhaps 50,000 more—a total of some 660,000 troops in all. To these the Serbians were able to oppose an army which, reduced by three previous invasions in the present war and the typhus epidemic, was estimated at 250,000 men.

#### Bulgar Advance Rapid.

The Serbian main army was massed against the Austro-German forces in the north and succeeded in holding it back for a matter of three weeks. But meanwhile the three Bulgarian armies were advancing rapidly. The Bulgarians crossed the Morava River and took Vranja, on the Nish-Salonica railway, on October 15 and Istip the following day. On October 24 they occupied Uzdak, the junction of the Nish-Salonica road with the line running south from Mitrovica.

The Bulgarian centre army, comprising three divisions, fighting its way toward Nish, made progress more slowly than the northern and southern armies as it had to take the fortified town of Pirot on the 25th. The Bulgarians crossed the frontier and 35 miles south-west of Nish, before it could advance on the latter. The Bulgarian army in this district consisted of one part operating against Pirot, while the other took Kniazevac, to the northeast of Nish. Pirot fell on October 29, and both armies advanced on the 30th to Uzdak, which they occupied on November 6.

Meanwhile the Austro-German forces in the north had battered down the Serbian resistance and the Serbian northern army fell back, the Germans taking Milanovac on October 31, and Kragujevac the following day. Then, marching down the Danube, the Morava, they reached Varvarin on the same day the Bulgarians took Nish, the two armies then being only some 35 miles apart.

#### Cross "Old Serbia" Border.

The Austrian army and the western wing of the German northern army had been making steady progress without great opposition, keeping toward the Montenegrin frontier, and in pace with the operations to the east in order to keep the front of the Serbian army to escape in that direction. Cacak, for a few days the Serbian capital; Uzice and Ivanjica were taken and the Austro-German forces were still in the north of Old Serbia into the old sanjak of Novi Bazar, occupying Novo-Varos, Sjenica and the town of Novi-Bazar.

The French army in the Orient had been sent north along the Salonica-Nish railway and had taken Koprivnik, through which the Bulgarians already had passed to the north and west. It was not in sufficient strength to hold the position and was forced to fall back along the railroad-Cerna-Balek line to await reinforcements. The Bulgarians pushed on to the westward from Uzdak, taking Totovo on November 14, and southwestward from Istip and Koprivnik, surrounding the Serbian army at Uzdak, and forcing the Babuna Pass, and when the Serbs were compelled to retreat from the pass, taking Trilip and Krusevo.

Mitrovica and the town of Uzdak, in the northern part of the sanjak, the former the northern terminal of a railway from Uzdak and the latter to the south, just east of the railroad, were the last of the important towns to hold out against the invaders—excepting Monastir, on the southern frontier, and Prizrend, on the Albanian frontier, which still in the Serb hands. Mitrovica and Prizrend fell on the same day, November 24, and the Germans and Bulgarians were then in complete control of the Kosovo plain.

#### FIGHTING AT KRUSEVO.

**Bulgar Reinforcements Make Fresh Attack on Serbs.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Salonica correspondent of the Times telegraphing under date of November 27 says:

"A fresh struggle for the possession of Krusevo is reported to have been begun. Newly arrived Bulgarian reinforcements are attacking the harassed Serbs at that town."

The Bucharest correspondent of the Times says that many Bulgarian officers of high rank have fallen in the fighting in Serbia. Among these it mentions the son of the Minister at Washington.

#### The Bulgarian Minister at Washington is M. Panaretou.

**SERBS IN MOVAK.**

**Advance North of Monastir Continued, Says Haysa Despatch.**

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Serbians who occupied Bred and Krusevo, north of Monastir, Friday entered Movak the following day, says a Haysa Agency despatch from Monastir.

The attacks of two divisions of Bulgarians numbering 24,000 men against 10,000 Serbs in this district have become more vigorous.

Action of the Bulgarians against Monastir is believed to have been delayed pending the arrival of reinforcements.

#### TO FIGHT TO DEATH.

**Montenegrin King Urges People to Remain Calm.**

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Montenegrin Consul-General here has received the following despatch from Cetinje under date of November 27:

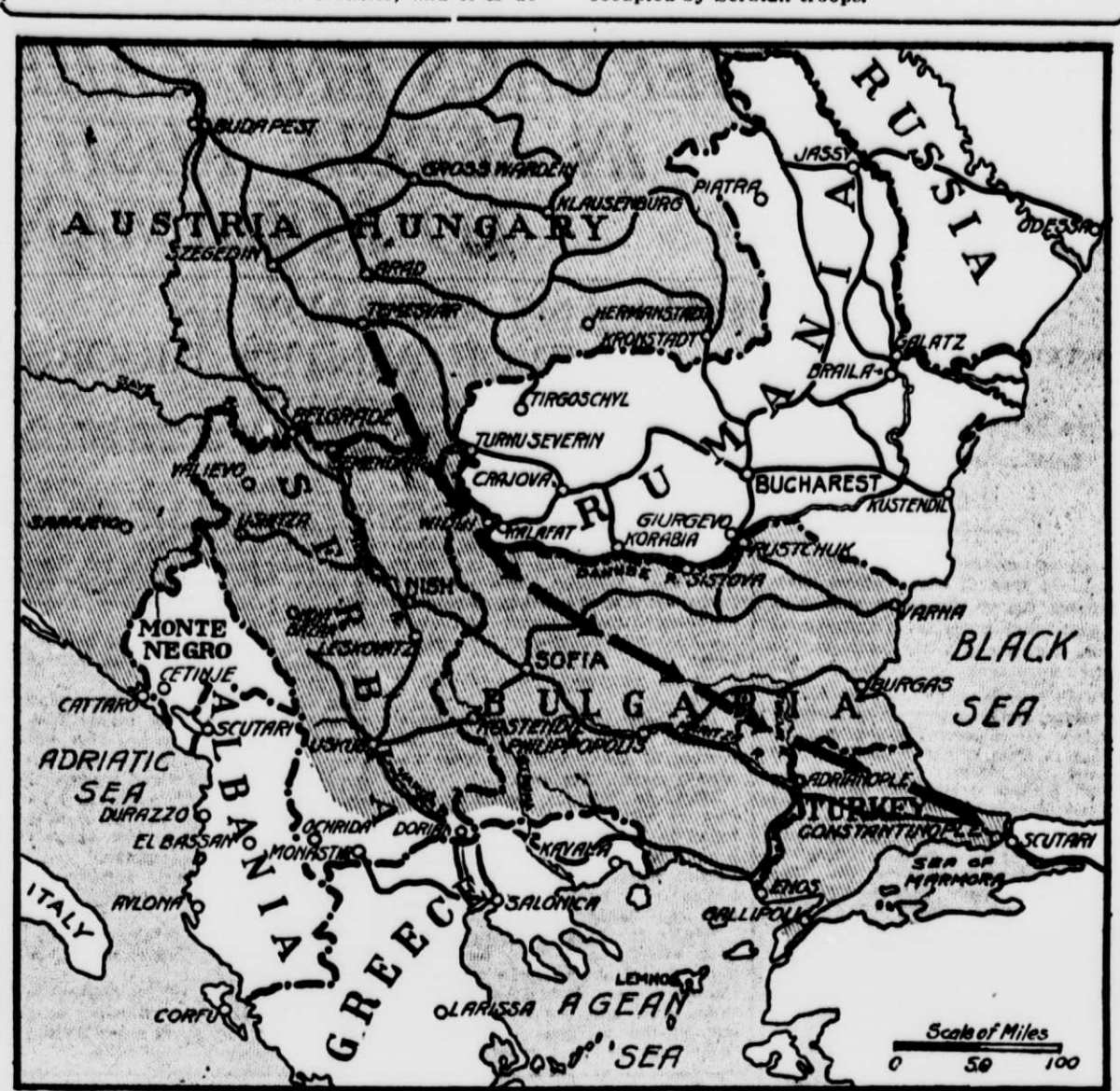
"King Nicholas has addressed an energetic proclamation to the people. He urges them to remain calm in the face of the danger which threatens Montenegro and recalls the heroic defence of Serbia now invaded. The proclamation says:

"The Serbian army has been obliged to retreat toward the mountains of Montenegro, where the forces of the two Serb kingdoms, united against common foe, will resist valiantly. Faithful to its traditions, Montenegro will carry on the struggle to the death, which it would prefer to slavery.

"The Allies have undertaken to re-

GERMANY announced yesterday that the aim of the campaign in Serbia has been accomplished, the Serb army being overwhelmed and communication between Austria and Bulgaria and Turkey opened. The entire Orient Railway from Belgrade to Constantinople is in the hands of the Teuton-Bulgar forces. Meanwhile a Russian army is concentrated on the Rumanian frontier, and it is de-

clared that the Bucharest Government will make only a perfunctory protest against the transit of Russian troops across Rumania to attack Bulgaria. The shaded portion of the accompanying map shows the territory held by the Germans and their allies linking Austria, through Serbia and Bulgaria, with Turkey. Only a small part of Serbia is now occupied by Serbian troops.



virtual the population of Montenegro and the army. The latter will defend the glorious soil of its native land without sparing blood. It will fight from mountain to mountain around its King, with the ardor that full confidence in a definite victory for Montenegro and its great allies gives."

#### FRENCH LOSSES HEAVY.

**Berlin Says 20,000 Men of Expedition Have Been Killed.**

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 28.—The Overseas News Agency issued a statement yesterday describing the position of the Anglo-French forces in the Balkans as "desperate."

"The situation of the Entente Allies in the Balkans is desperate," the statement says. "The French losses in dead and wounded are estimated at 20,000 and retreat is extremely difficult. If it becomes necessary for the Bulgarians to occupy Monastir, the Bulgarian Government will give a definite promise to Greece that the occupation will be only temporary and that it is the result of the most stringent military necessity."

#### RUSSIANS ROUT KURDS.

**Scouts Lowered by Ropes Disperse Turks in Caucasus.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Russian report from the Caucasus to-night gives an indication of the picturesque sort of fighting taking place between the Russians and the Kurds.

In the rugged and wild mountains of Transcaucasia through which it is said, there are only two passes, the troops descending by ropes in a ravine rushed the Kurds, compelling them to retreat to the use of ropes by which scouts are let down the sheer sides of the mountains.

On the Caucasian front from the Black Sea district south to Hana there have been successful scoutings near Teet, north of Tootum Lake. Scouts descending by ropes in a ravine rushed the Kurds, compelling them to retreat to the use of ropes by which scouts are let down the sheer sides of the mountains.

In the district of Ajdush, on the northern shore of Lake Van and near Hoshkepi, there were encounters with Kurds. The latter retreated to the mountains with serious losses.

In Persia south of the Erzrum Lake district near Kalapaska we encountered masses of Kurds, who fled into Turkish territory.

#### RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

**Halt Germans in Courland and the River An District.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.—The General Staff issued the following statement to-night:

"On the western front, excepting a weak and easily stopped German attack in the district of the River An and in Courland, west of Lake Habir, there is calm."

#### REPULSE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

**Berlin Reports Success Northeast of Baranovitchi.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 28.—The official statement was issued by the War Office to-day regarding operations on the eastern front:

Army of Gen. von Hindenburg: Our machine guns shot down enemy aeroplanes near Buschhof, south of Jastobad. The machine fell between the lines and was secured in the night by our patrol.

Army of Crown Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Northeast of Baranovitchi a Russian advance was repulsed.

In Persia south of the Erzrum Lake district near Kalapaska we encountered masses of Kurds, who fled into Turkish territory.

#### TURKS GAIN ON TIGRIS.

**Claim Victory Over the British Near Kutulmanna.**

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 28.—The Overseas News Agency announces the receipt of the following Turkish War Office report, dated November 28:

An enemy force which occupied our advanced positions west of Kutulmanna, on the Tigris front, was defeated by our counter attacks and retreated southward, pursued by Turkish troops.

#### German Force at Tektalidja.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Reports reach here from Athens that the position situation in Constantinople is becoming confused. Turco-German relations are daily growing more discordant. A German regiment under the Thattalidja line, twenty-five miles from the capital, is awaiting the order to enter Constantinople.

## BEDOUINS ATTACK BRITISH IN EGYPT

English Concentrate Their Forces to Deal With the Aggressors.

**EVACUATE SMALL POSTS**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.—The following official statement was made public to-day:

"Evil disposed agents have induced western Bedouins to commit minor aggressions against frontier posts. To avoid friction the Government has evacuated the smaller posts and has concentrated its forces in order better to deal with the matter."

"Egypt is not anxious, but is trusting to the friendly expressions of the Grand Senussiyeh."

Throughout the past year there have been occasional reports of native uprisings in Egypt, which have in nearly every case been promptly denied by British officials. The above statement from Cairo gives the first British admission of trouble with the natives.

The military move taken suggests that the situation may be such as to alarm the British Government.

On March 18 last a German newspaper quoted a merchant returning from the Sudan, who stated that 18,000 Derwishes had sprung up from the shadow of the pyramids, slain 200 Australian soldiers and moved southward. There, he said, the native rebels were opposed at Paschaba by Hawke and 8,000 native and Australian troops. His story was that the natives deserted and joined the Derwishes and 2,000 Australians, together with the British, had slain the rebels. The fact that the natives cut the telegraph wires, he added, accounts for the fact that the British Government was in the time kept in ignorance of this massacre.

A few days after the printing of this story the British official press bureau denied it. The Sudan Times, furthermore, gave assurance that the native Sheikh, Sidi Ahmed, the Grand Senussiyeh, had declared that he was annoyed at the reports of native rebellions, and assured the local British officials that he had arrested disgruntled agitators who had come among his followers.

The Sudan Egyptian trade mission tried to assassinate Sultan Hussein, the native ruler of Egypt, by firing at him from a street corner at the Sultan's residence. The mission was killed, but he does not escape the charge of a conspiracy, headed by persons in the entourage of the Sultan, had been disclosed and that twenty-five of the plotters had been executed. The conspirators are said to have stated that they wished to "remove the ruler and his Ministers and liberate Egypt from the British yoke."

The Rev. Robert S. McClenahan, president of Assiut College in Upper Egypt, on returning to Philadelphia November 11 for a visit, declared that "political discontent is smouldering among the natives of Egypt." He added that the presence of Lord Kitchener, however, would quell all disturbance.

#### POPE SEES KAISER'S ENVOY.

**Cardinal von Hartmann Doesn't Deny He Is on Secret Mission.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Nov. 28.—Pope Benedict yesterday gave an official audience to Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne. The Pope and the Cardinal conferred together unofficially yesterday, which necessitated the suspension of the Pope's regular audiences.

Cardinal von Hartmann evades all attempts to interview him. He informs his friends that he came to Rome exclusively to attend the Consistory, but he does not say that he is entrusted with a secret mission from the Kaiser.

The Cardinal did not visit the other Cardinals yesterday or to-day, but merely left orders to his secretary and his colleagues, including Cardinal Gasquet (English) and Cardinal Billot (French).

**Plot Against Russian Attaché.**

The residence of Col. Nikolai Gelskewski, military attaché of the Russian Embassy, at 18 East Ninety-fourth street, is being guarded by uniformed policemen at the request of the State Department at Washington. An order was issued yesterday to this effect after Police Commissioner Woods had been advised by Gov. Whitman that the Federal authorities believe there is a plot to attack the diplomat or members of his family.

**Russian Mission Reaches London.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—An important Russian military mission headed by Vice-Admiral Roushine, chief of the naval staff, has arrived in London. The mission was sent in consequence of Lord Kitchener's wish for closer cooperation among the Allies.

## FRENCH IN LAND, AIR AND SEA FIGHT

**German Motor Boat Sunk in Action Off Westende—6 Aeroplanes Lost.**

**REPEL ARTOIS ATTACK**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Aeroplanes, German motor boats, a torpedo boat and French artillery all took part in an extraordinary battle to-day off the Belgian coast at Westende.

As told by the War Office in its communiqué this evening one French aeroplane pursuing a German air squadron succeeded in bringing down one of the German machines, which fell into the sea off Westende-Bains. A German torpedo boat and several motor boats immediately put out from Ostend and Middelkerke to rescue the aviators. Other French aeroplanes then appeared upon the scene and began an attack on the German water craft with bombs. In this they were assisted by the French artillery on shore. One of the motor boats was sunk.

A squadron of ten French aeroplanes bombarded Habro, in upper Alsace, dropping many bombs and setting fire to the hangars there. A German aeroplane on the ground was damaged. German machines tried to pursue the French fliers. One German machine was struck and forced to land and another fell near Luttrebach.

Nancy there was an air fight between a French and a German machine and the latter was brought down. Another German machine that came to assist the fight was forced to turn about and flee.

These air battles were recorded in tonight's official statement from the War Office. The communiqué stated that French aviators dropping bombs on the railroad station at Noyon and forcing two captive balloons to descend, while the German aviators, in turn, dropped a French aeroplane engaged a German machine and caused it to fall in the enemy's lines.

The summary of yesterday's aeroplane activity shows that one German motor boat was sunk and that six German aeroplanes and two balloons were brought down by the French.

The land fighting was much less sensational. Tonight's statement says that nothing unusual happened along the whole front except to the east of Berry au Bac, where a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy was dispersed. Constant cannonading went on all along the front, but no serious fighting was reported by active bomb and hand grenade fighting at the fortifications of Giverny and in the region between Rouleucourt and Giverny. The enemy succeeded in capturing the "Labyrinth" the enemy exploded a mine and delivered an attack, but the violent fighting that followed ended in favor of the French.

To-night's official communiqué follows:

Nothing unusual has occurred beyond the constant cannonading along the whole front. The enemy succeeded in capturing the "Labyrinth" the enemy exploded a mine and delivered an attack, but the violent fighting that followed ended in favor of the French.

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## 'ROCK' 801' AGAIN IN GERMAN PLOT TRIAL

**Government's Case Will End With Study of Marina Quezada's Sailing.**

**MAY CLOSE TO-MORROW**

Despite the fact that the Government has about thirty or more witnesses to put on the stand in the conspiracy trial of the Hamburg-American Line and its officials, charged with conspiring to defraud the United States by falsely clearing supply ships to coal and provisions German warships at sea, the prosecution, according to Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood, expects to complete the presentation of its case by to-morrow afternoon.

As the result of conferences between Judge Howe and Mr. Hand and Judge Howe and Assistant United States Attorney Wood it is probable that a number of things which the Government had intended to prove by detailed testimony will be accepted as concessions of the defendants, thus causing the case to go to the jury by the middle of this week. Mutual agreement to permit the defence to concede the truth of a number of accusations which do not carry with them any charges of fraud would make it unnecessary for the Government to call many of the thirty or more witnesses still waiting to testify and might even result in the case going to the jury by Wednesday night.

The defence probably will call Dr. Karl Bueze, managing director of the Hamburg-American Line and the most prominent of the four defendants who have been on the stand since Judge Hand in the United States District Court session last Monday, as the witness best equipped to refute the charges that the Hamburg line under the leadership of Bueze, conspired to get the fleet of supply ships to sea last winter.

Marina Quezada (Chief Issue).

As counsel for the Government believes that the testimony of the past week established the Federal contention that the defendants were instrumental in clearing supply ships from American ports by means of false manifests and destinations falsely sworn to the chief work of the Government to-day and to-morrow will be to connect the defendants with the clearing of the supply ship Marina Quezada from Newport News in December last.

The Marina Quezada is the one ship which William Hand, chief counsel for the defence, has fought steadily to keep out of the case. It was through testimony that introduced to the court of the North German Lloyd Line was brought forth last week. Also all correspondence read into the trial so far which connects the defendants with the clearing of the supply ship Marina Quezada from Newport News in December last.

Witnesses have testified and letters and telegrams have been introduced in an effort to prove that representatives of the Hamburg-American Line and the American company did not charter the Marina Quezada and that therefore all testimony concerning her should be ruled out.

Throng to Sail for Germany.

Out of the jumble of charges of obtaining false passports, burning American munitions factories, dynamiting vessels carrying supplies to the Allies, and other charges now being investigated by the department of justice came a statement yesterday from one of the Hamburg-American company's officers that the company was growing desperate as month after month passed and no word came to them of what has happened to their families in Europe.

Neither the department of justice nor any other branch of the Federal government, it was explained by yesterday, would take any steps, of course, to prevent Germans and Austrians from sailing from this port on December 4, as the Hamburg-American company's officers are growing desperate as month after month passed and no word came to them of what has happened to their families in Europe.

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# ROMA

## MAKING POWER

### Absolutely Pure

### No Alum—No Phosphate

## 25 DROWN IN PANIC AT SUBMARINE SHOT

**Passengers Jump From British Ship as Austrian Vessel Approaches.**

Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, of 11 East Fifty-fifth street, a magazine writer who arrived on the steamship New York from Liverpool, said she was on board the British steamer Barullos in the Mediterranean sea when the passengers jumped into the sea in a panic after a warning shot from an Austrian submarine.

"For God's sake go back to your ship, we are not murderers," shouted an officer on the deck of the submarine in perfect English, according to Mrs. Egan, while 250 passengers were struggling in the water.

The appearance of the submarine was shortly after the Barullos had picked up the crew of the sailor Prince, which had been sunk by an undersea boat. After the warning shot they fled toward the rail in a panic, Mrs. Egan said, and she was swept along with the others two miles away then.

Soon after, while the passengers were struggling in the water, the submarine appeared again under the bow of the Barullos. An officer called to the passengers to return to their ship and the submarine's lifeboat picked many from the water. About twenty-five were drowned. The Barullos was allowed to proceed to Alexandria.

The captain of the sailor Prince told Mrs. Egan that this submarine was the same one that had sunk his ship.

Losses of other regiments are as follows: Third Battalion, 600; Fourth Battalion, 715; Thirtieth Battalion, 18; English Battalion, 780; Sixteenth Battalion, 754; Second Battalion, 688; Fifth Battalion, 679; Fourteenth Battalion, 558.

Casualties to date among Canadians are estimated as being near